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and only one papers have been regularly issued, and besides these, two monthly periodicals have been published a part of the year. The "Seventy-Six" has been published since the 1st of January, and has been put in circulation, the good effects of which are fully attested. The *Expositor*, issued from the press of the Bangor Gazette has also been regularly issued.

About 50,000 pages of Tracts have been printed and put in circulation and also about 7,000 extra papers. Recently the New England Tract Association has commenced its operations in this State, and has been successful in procuring a State Convention was held in Portland in August, which was the means of giving to the cause. A Lincoln Anti-Slavery society has also been formed. The legislation of the Legislature has been directed to colored seamen in southern ports. A report was made and ordered to be printed in the Senate, on anti-slavery petitions, maintaining the most extraordinary position in regard to the right of the citizen to demand the obligation of the citizen to maintain to aid the re-capture of the fugitive slave, and the liability of all public officers and citizens to be employed in kidnapping. It was also added to the petition that the Legislature should be authorized to kill, but not allowed to retro-oblige, obnoxious that it was ever compelled to be.

The House rejected it without a division, and passed a bill prohibiting the service of officers, milita, be used for the purpose of fugitive slaves. The Senate refused this bill a passage, and it now remains for the present Legislature to take it up and carry it through, together with other change, forbidding the citizens from assisting in the capture or abetting the recovery of the slave.

A Methodist A. S. Convention was held in this State in March last, which was fully sustained, and its proceedings were of great interest. The subject of slavery was introduced at the Congregational General Conference of Maine in June last, and a proposition was made to withhold christian fellowship from slaveholders, which fellowship was expressed by the churches, and was regarded as slaveholding churches; but it did not prevail and all the churches of that denomination continue in that form to declare the slaveholding is no disqualification for religious fellowship. The churches, however, which have taken an anti-slavery ground, have much increased within the year.

The Freewill Baptists in Maine have taken a position of their former high ecclesiastical position on this subject, but have advanced within the year, by multiplying their testimony against slavery, and by corresponding and vigorous action.

The public mind of the State is also distinguished evidence of progress.

The public mind of the State has been carried forward very perceptibly within the year and nothing is necessary, in the view of the committee, to the furtherance of the cause, to Maine to liberty and the slaves, but the diffusion of knowledge, the means for which are fully within the reach of its friends. The committee have been compelled to see most favorable evidence of the progress of the cause, and pass unimproved, for want of the means requisite to secure it. It is due to bleed humanity, to the moral efficiency of the cause, to truth and justice, to furnish the necessary means for the cause, and to the cause of mercy. They are possessed by its friends, and it is most earnestly hoped that such measures will be devised as will in future remove this only obstacle to speedy triumph.

THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The action of the legislature of Maine has already been referred to.

Massachusetts has repealed her odious anti-slavery law—a relic of barbarism which still disgraces our own statutes—The Legislature of New York has passed a bill on railroads on account of colored passengers the House but was lost in the Senate, on the condition of good behavior by the companies. The Great Lintner statue of that state, called for by the petitioners, and a monument to liberty have more magnificent than the towering obelisk on Bunker Hill. Virginia demanded the delivery of George Latimer to her and back her final answer upon the statute book, prohibiting any court of the state or justice of the peace from taking cognizance of any case arising under the act of Congress of 1850; and forbidding any court of the state to take cognizance of the State, to be employed for the detection or surrender of any person claimed as a slave under a penalty not exceeding \$1000. Resolves were also passed by Congress such an alteration of the constitution as will exclude the principle of slave representation. A law was also passed authorizing the Governor to appoint agents to proceed to the South for the protection of the fugitive.

Vermont has passed no act in advance of any other State in the Union. A law was prohibited at the last session of its legislature committing the citizens from receiving or harboring fugitive slaves, or persons of alleged fugitive slaves, unless acting under authority of the federal government. Ohio has repealed its Black Law, and its supreme court has decided that no persons lighter than mulatto have the right of suffrage.

New York has refused to repeal its right trial law at the demand of Virginia. Rhode Island has extended the right of suffrage to her colored citizens equally with the whites.

Kentucky has refused to repeal the

the law prohibiting the importation of slaves.

Alabama has distracted the State for representation according to its white population;—a measure which must greatly diminish the number of slaveholders who ever may have been the motives for its adoption.

South Carolina. The late message of the Governor recommends an extension of the present important act of colored men, so as to prohibit their coming on shore; but the proposition was laid on the table under such circumstances as were regarded as a virtual rejection.

Virginia has recommended a state Convention, for such an alteration of its constitution as shall appropriate the representatives among the white population only. This measure would break down the power of that state.

CONSTITUTION.

The present Congress has opened with extraordinary indications on the subject of slavery. The Van Buren Policy, of interference with the party in 1836, for the transcendent honor of the President, the chief instrument of its despotism, is evidently breaking up before the rising anti-slavery spirits of the country. The national Gag which has lived through the nation, and which has been so often proposed to be abandoned and left to that superfluous infamy which it so richly deserves—A majority of the committee on rules have decided to report against it, and a majority of the House have agreed to the same. The House is also opposed to its continuance. The country has been brought to the support of Mr. Adams—he will triumph, and the long lost right of petition will be restored to the people of the United States.

It is a measure, however, so favorable to an amendment of the constitution, have been referred to a select committee of which Mr. Adams is chairman, and the subject is destined to produce most important results.

Another case of importance has recently occurred. A free colored man in the District was imprisoned and soon to be sold for his jail fees. He has sent his petition to Congress for relief, and it has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a decided majority. This case will probably result in the repeal of the law by which he is held in custody.

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JUDICIAL.

Several important cases of judicial process have been pending within the year, and others are in process.

The celebrated Van Zant case in Ohio is one of vast importance in its relations to slavery. A man by that name was retorted for harboring fugitives, and several colored persons sought his aid, and he took them into his wagon, carried them several miles—was overtaken by persons—the colored people taken to Kentucky, imprisoned and delivered to a奎因.

Another case, was commenced against Van Zant for aiding the escape of slaves; and for a simple act of humanity which he performed for the hungry and the weary, judgment was rendered against him in a sum of \$1000. The case is now on appeal, amounting to some \$1700. The case is declared to be the law of the United States by Justice McLean, a law to which every citizen in the free States is subject, and which for barbarity and cruelty, is almost unequalled in the case is appealed and will be tried at Washington the present winter. The issue now is, whether a simple act of humanity is crime by the law of the land—if so the reign of despotism and of slavery, and our boasted liberties are but a name.

Another case of at least equal importance in its relations to slavery, has recently occurred. A free colored man is charged in the District of Columbia with aiding and abetting the escape of slaves. The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court, where the constitutionality of the whole slave code of the District will be in fact brought in question. This case is more than most important, and it would seem, inevitably fall to slavery in the District.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The large ecclesiastical systems of the country have maintained their close alliance to slavery. The Old S. Presbyterian Church in its General Assembly in 1840, refused to receive a paper showing that one of its members on his way to the Assembly, had re-enslaved a woman and a mother, made free by the laws of Ohio. The resolution threatening the expulsion of any one who should hold communication with her on the subject!

In the New School Assembly there was a vigorous debate on the subject, and after full discussion, the subject of humanity was voted down, which is a *secondary to church union!* The ablest champions of Presbyterian man-stealing, north as well as south, reared their defiance on the Methodist Episcopal Church is to decide its destiny at the General Conference in May next.

The Baptists are advancing in their anti-slavery position. Their new missionary society, threatening itself, and some of the ablest foreign missionaries are preferring its patronage.

The Free Will Baptists have maintained their high position on this subject ecclesiastically, and are giving power to that position by conforming all their other conduct to it.

1. Congregational churches have advanced in many important respects.

2. The Wesleyan Methodists hold an attitude on this subject which is worthy of the initiation of all other churches.

3. The Universalists have adopted the National Convention as an anti-slavery position.

The American Bible Society at its late meeting in Cincinnati was brought into contact with the slavery question, by a resolution which was calculated to test its professors in regard to giving the bible to all men. It required the society's agents in slave states to give the bible to all who could read it, irrespective of color or condition; and after some discussion it was resolved to do so. The society now has abandoned that position, or it will perhaps—perhaps rightly.

It should never be forgotten that the moral decision is fast approaching, and that the country will defend the rights of man—whether it will stand by human liberty. Its own prospects, and the prospects of civil liberty, in this country at least, hang on this decision. If the country stands by all its inhumanities, in the persons of those who uphold it, must be abandoned, or the red hot hYPOCRISY, and the temple of Jehovah will be cleansed with a Judgement.

POLITICAL.

This has been, and is destined still to be the pioneer department of the enterprise. Slavery is exclusively a creature of statute law, and the whole system, being incapable of self-support, is found to lean upon the government for protection and support. It is therefore a tangible object of attack by the political power of the north. Strip the system of antislavery; separate slavery from the United States, and the base monster will disappear.

It is the duty of the north to vote the ballot, every other power having proved insufficient for such a work. But in the application of this power, the old political parties are found directly across the path of antislavery progress. These systems are both dependent upon the slave power, are both utterly destitute of the fundamental principles on which the enterprise must rest, and by 50 years' experience have proved themselves unwelcome promises. Whatever faces they may present to the partial, superficial observer, under the pressure of peculiar necessities, to a more profound observer they indicate no disposition to do more than to defend the indefensible. Indeed one is claimed, but all design or aim at the objects we seek is distinctly disavowed. They are the instruments and modes of action, by which the nation has crushed the slaves for good! They are the instruments by which intelligent sustain them as are truly responsible for their ruin as was the papal power for the blood of the martyrs. And the future promises nothing better than the past has shown. Both have no use to all human certainty, determined on the men whom they are to seek as their representatives in the Chief Magistracy of the nation, to direct the energies of the government during another term of years, and to assist in the nation more than 40 years experience in slaveholding despots; by a long public life faithfully devoted to the base system through his controlling influence for its widest possible extension and ennoblement; in his efforts to have the nation to yield to the law of slavery; in his unmitigated declarations that the liberty of the Africans in this country is incompatible with the freedom of the whites; in maintaining that while the nation has no right to the right of multiplication table, and that the legislative power is competent to subvert inalienable rights, thereby making the Declaration of Independence a lie, he has become qualified to be presented before the people as the "pure patriot," the "great statesman," the "patriotic patriot," the "great statesman."

The other, by transcending all other men in bringing the north into the most degrading servitude in the history of the world, and in the senate of the United States in favor of mail robbery to gratify the overseers; by his pledge to veto abolition upon the nation's hearth stone, except with the consent of the slave; by his efforts to have the nation, as far as possible, the judicial powers of the government in behalf of foreign slaveholders, and by especially signaling himself as the official catchpole, on our own soil, for Spanish slaves, and for the slave trade.

Such are the systems into which the nation is already dividing to rush madly upon its objects, over the forms of prostrate, and the high hopes of the nation, and the hope. The Pole Star of Liberty has been discovered again through the mists, a Light House has flung its rays upon the gloom;

THE LIBERTY PARTY

has appeared like Blucher with his Prussians at Waterloo. The progress of despotism has been arrested, and the people in its career; and should that party maintain itself ten months more, with the fortitude and successes of the past, victory is sure and speedy. The slave power would be destroyed, the people would be free, and that destiny would be executed. The liberty vote of the last year has produced more impression upon the country, north as well as south, than was produced by ten years' of argument and action. The people were now on the principles of a

The Great National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, composed of near 5000 people

never been exceeded for true statesmanship, for moral and intellectual power by any political assembly in this country during the last 53 years. By its high tests of principle it has compelled the old party to acknowledge the rights of man, to discard the mask, abandon the crowd of inalienable human rights, and take identically the position of Mr. Clay and of the Tories of the revolution, that slave law is valid, and man's rights beyond the control of legislative power.

The following is the vote of the Liberty Party in each state since its organization in 1840, showing the condition of rapidly increasing numbers throughout the free States of the country in the integrity and wisdom of its measure.

	1840	1841	1842	1843
Maine,	191	2,662	4,080	6,740
N. Hampshire,	114	1,393	1,410	8,594
Vermont,	919	2,164	2,091	8,260
Mass.,	1,415	3,723	6,422	9,173
Connecticut,	114	1,319	1,177	1,878
New York,	2,908	8,882	7,202	10,340
Pennsylvania,	343	871	1,144	2,417
Ohio,	924	2,843	5,423	6,761
Illinois,	159	637	931	1,954
Michigan,	329	693	2,130	3,776
Indiana,			970	1,054
Wisconsin,				78
Total,	6,754	20,038	24,814	67,000

\* Increase by peculiar local cause.  
† Partial.

In 1840 the Liberty Vote was 1 in 400; in 1843 it is 1 in 49!

### LONDON CONVENTION.

Another general anti-slavery convention was held in June last at London, being able to secure a delegation from this State, the committee requested Rev. Josiah A. Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, to represent the Maine Anti Slavery Society at this international meeting, and did with distinguished success. By the hour it brought forth the united influence of the anti-slavery world, effected through that and the former similar Convention, its moral power has been greatly increased. The information on the subject derived from the slave trade, procured at those Conventions, and thrown into these great arteries of the commercial and political world, is felt to the ends of the earth, and will contribute to hasten the universal downfall of oppression.

### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Most animating progress has been made in foreign countries towards the overthrow of chattel slavery. The example of West India has been followed, and the world is filling up with increasing serfdom upon the millions.

The French ministers have, although denials of emancipation, which proposed no change on the subject, refused to form and the French West Indies be free.

Russia, in conformity with sound policy, has greatly modified the ancient system of serfship by an Imperial Ukase, and added the other principal nations in the prohibition of the African slave-trade as piracy.

In the British East Indies one of the most illustrious events has transpired within the last year, which can be found in no history. The power of Great Britain, by the power of British law, the thousands of slavery fell from the limbs of 12,000,000 of human beings, and they came away from the condition of chattels to a position equal to their race, the protection of the same light and firmament, and they emerged from the eastern horizon, most welcome up from their diurnal visit to these islands and plains, pouring forth more joyful beams far than vast argumentation of light.

In South America the cause of Liberty makes good progress during the last year.—The Republic of Uruguay has emancipated every slave within its jurisdiction.—Chile has done so, and declared that slavery cannot hold in Brazil. St. Bartholomew, belonging to the King of Sweden, is about to be free. Cuba, from causes connected with the slave trade, its deep indebtedness to Great Britain, and the British Anti-Slavery influence, and from the terrors of suppressed and bloody insurrections, must soon give way, and proclaim liberty to all her inhabitants of that island.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Some of this Union there are encouraging prospects. Although the United States must probably come last and take the rear of the world in its step to liberty, yet some time they must. Slavery must die—its dying, the contrary to the life of freedom, is the death of Texas, and several other States in regard to slave representation—the abandonment of the World's Convention of Slaveholders; the deep poverty of the South; the far more accessible state of the North; the growing feeling of abolitionism; and the moral pressure of the world upon that corrupted system of ancient barbarism, all give promise of its speedy fall. Besides, the increasing number of anti-slavery men who are forming themselves into a powerful array, will exert a stronger ground of encouragement to the friends of liberty. The bold and noble conduct of Cassius M. Clay is well known, and he is by no means alone in receiving from that state of most interesting character.—

(It was published two weeks ago. Ed.)

### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the committee would offer to the Society their hearty congratulations. The morning has come. It has

there was a brighter destiny? Children to parents; brothers in sisters and sisters to brothers; husbands to wives and wives to husbands; lovers and beloved to nuptials like the lilies in the valley of Lebanon. They saw the power of their love, their crow, bind up their wounds, and sit down to recount their sorrows, now forever past. They will extract the barbed steel which had fastened in their bosoms, and they will wipe the sweat of their brows. And 'Worthy Oh, Worthy Oh!' will be exchanged for thanksgiving and praise.

Onward, then,—to the prize! Enter upon the extraordinary labors, trials, and persecutions which will attend the onward march and an unflinching integrity, and the end of Jubilee will soon send its proclamations of Liberty to millions of crushed, disconsolate hearts, and over a slavery our sun will rise.

From the Christian Reformer.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION AT HALLOWELL.

It was our privilege to attend the almost [unlabeled] state of the rounds, from attending this Convention. From a highly extended correspondent we have received the proceedings of the meeting.—[Ed.]

The religious Convention met, according to the call, at the house of the Rev. Mr. [unlabeled] on the 1st of May, and amidst a shower of snow, and the intense cold, not so many were present as otherwise would have been, still the meeting was well attended, and the interest kept increasing to the end of the Convention. The day was good. The different evangelized denominations were fairly represented: the utmost harmony and good feeling existed; good positions were assumed, defended, and maintained. We saw the most prominent, but we had what is much better—good sense, clearly, pointedly, and in a Christian manner expressed. Indeed at the close of the meeting all seemed to be satisfied with the proceedings. We were glad that they wished to say, and it appeared to be the unanimous conviction when we parted, that the cause of down-trodden humanity would by our assembling be advanced.

General resolves were passed, which will appear in our different religious papers, and as they will be supplied by the Secretaries in a regular report, no particular notice need be taken from here. But in order to call to notice the most prominent subjects to which the attention of the Convention was called. The first resolution, and that on which the most time was spent, referred to Christian fellowship with slaveholders. We felt that the presence of a slaveholder is a sin, we are forbidden by the religion of the Bible to have Christian fellowship with those who are guilty of that sin. I will endeavor to give very briefly the reasons for this position, in defence of this position. But mark, the resolution does not say any thing of church fellowship, if it took far broader ground, it asserts that we are not to hold fellowship with slaveholders. But in our case, if a man is a slaveholder, his basis, of a man, is a slaveholder, but is not, from this fact, is such, that we have not sufficient evidence, whatever may be his profession, to regard him as a Christian; and therefore, we are not to have fellowship with him, nor are we are not to have religious fellowship, then of course we are not to have church fellowship with him.

As this conclusion was predicated on the ground that slaveholding is a sin, and therefore we can have no Christian fellowship with it, it was argued, that to be consistent we must withhold Christian fellowship from tasters and those who countenance slaveholding. But we are not to withhold, or at least most, and as they countenance such sins as these, we must withhold from almost all professors of religion Christian fellowship. The reply was, that the gospel allows no such distinctions, and that if a man sins, and although all sin, or at least most, men, those who are really Christians, mourn over their sins, they confess them with a penitent heart, they strive against them; and though they may be unable to overcome them, they will mourn, and mourn the more deeply because they have fallen repeatedly in this manner. It was contended that this forms the distinguishing feature of the true religion, and that if a man sins, and although all sin, or at least most, men, those who are really Christians, mourn over their sins, they confess them with a penitent heart, they strive against them; and though they may be unable to overcome them, they will mourn, and mourn the more deeply because they have fallen repeatedly in this manner. It was contended that this forms the distinguishing feature of the true religion, and that if a man sins, and although all sin, or at least most, men, those who are really Christians, mourn over their sins, they confess them with a penitent heart, they strive against them; and though they may be unable to overcome them, they will mourn, and mourn the more deeply because they have fallen repeatedly in this manner.

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